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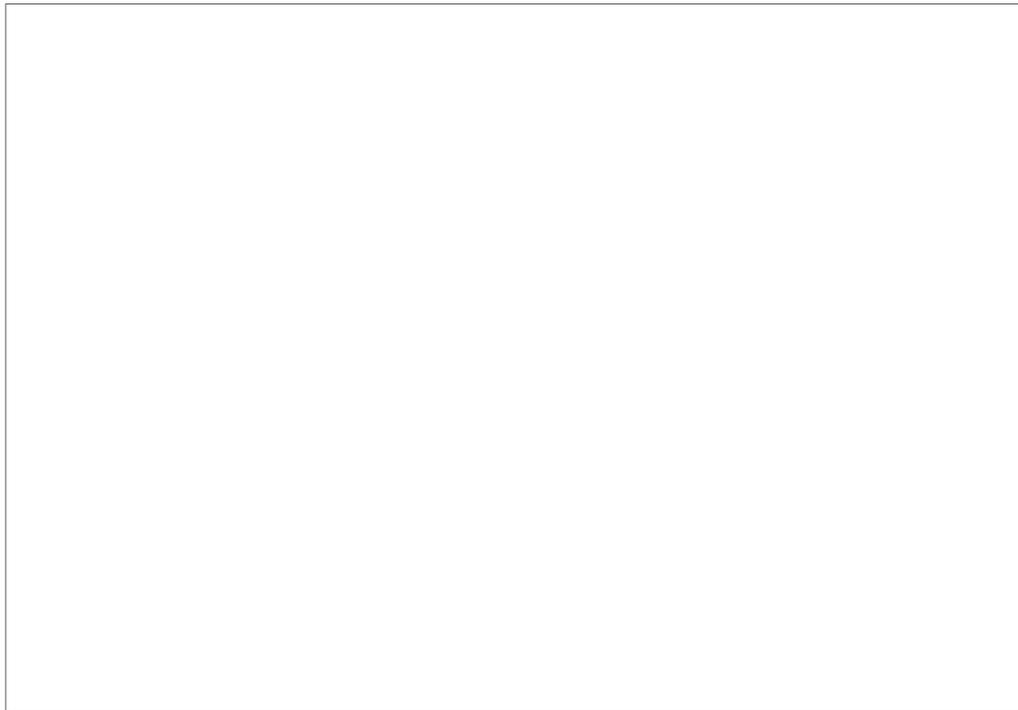


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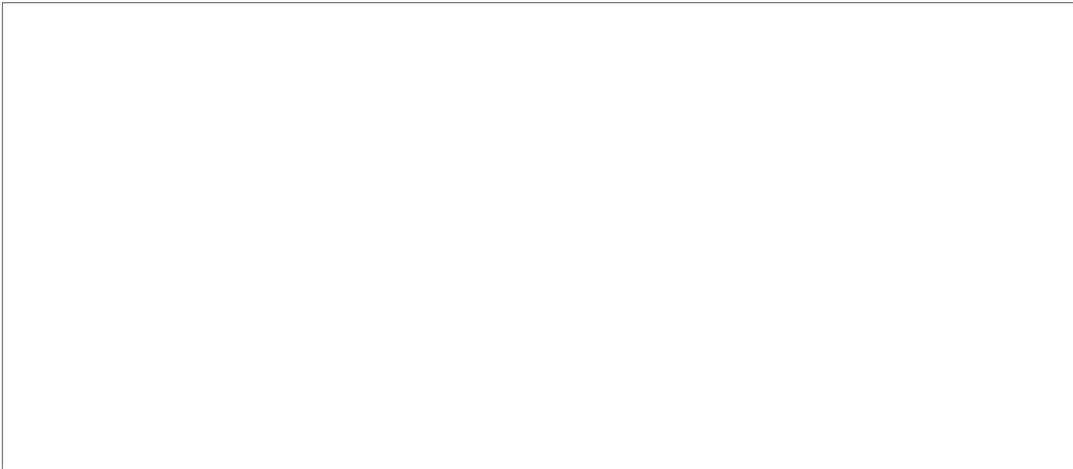
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~~TOP SECRET~~



~~TOP SECRET~~ []

CONTENTS

1. EXPRESSIONS OF OPEN DISSIDENCE AMONG CZECH STUDENTS [] (page 3).

2. SOVIET MISSION CHIEF PRESSES FOR OFFICIAL JAPANESE RECOGNITION [] (page 4).

3. RHEE DENOUNCES VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT TO US CHARGE [] (page 5).

4. EAST PAKISTAN BUDGET REJECTION PROLONGS PAKISTAN'S POLITICAL CRISIS [] (page 6).

5. SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN IRAN [] (page 7).

* * * *

THE ARAB-ISRAELI SITUATION

[] (page 8).

~~TOP SECRET~~ []

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. EXPRESSIONS OF OPEN DISSIDENCE AMONG CZECH STUDENTS

[redacted] Czechoslovak university students are increasingly expressing their grievances against the Communist regime. [redacted]

[redacted] Charles University students last week shouted antiregime slogans, including one obviously protesting Communist subservience to the USSR. Students at another university in Prague physically attacked a rector who had warned them to disband their protest meeting.

In a student parade on 20 May, the first permitted since 1948, marchers carried signs informing on-lookers that "We are young but remember a lot" and "We hope that the governing of your affairs is returning to your own hands." The students were kept in small groups, were accompanied by party activists, and were watched by unusually large numbers of uniformed police on the streets.

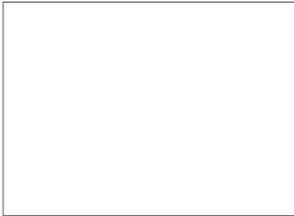
Comment The dissidence openly expressed in Poland, Hungary and, to a lesser extent, in Czechoslovakia has heretofore been primarily voiced by party intellectuals and has been treated by the regimes as largely an internal party problem. The population at large has generally adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude. Evidence that open dissidence is growing among students, who are extensively propagandized by the party, may foreshadow a spread of such activity to other informed elements of the public.

[redacted]

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2. SOVIET MISSION CHIEF PRESSES FOR OFFICIAL JAPANESE RECOGNITION



Serge Tikhvinsky, chief Soviet representative in Tokyo, has indicated that any negotiations between his mission and the Japanese government, related to fishery or other issues, cannot begin until Japan recognizes the mission.

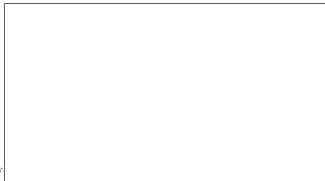
Moscow has previously shown itself unwilling to deal with private Japanese interests and has attempted to build up extensive official contacts which will make Japanese refusal to normalize relations appear increasingly pointless.

The Japanese government, under the necessity for making arrangements which will safeguard Japanese fishing during the season now under way, will probably undertake official negotiations with the Soviet mission. This in turn probably will encourage Tokyo's acceptance of the "Adenauer formula" for resuming normal diplomatic relations with Moscow prior to a peace treaty.

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**3. RHEE DENOUNCES VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT TO
US CHARGÉ**



President Rhee, in a conversation with American chargé Strom, has excoriated Vice-President-elect Chang Myon, linking him with an alleged Communist conspiracy to elect Chang president in 1952. Strom observes that while it is not clear what action Rhee will take, he gave no indication of a willingness to co-operate with Chang.

Comment

President Rhee usually takes the line that his political opponents are either pro-Communist or pro-Japanese.

The South Korean vice presidency is largely a ceremonial position, and it would be possible for President Rhee to isolate Chang from governmental affairs. Should they fail to reconcile their differences, however, Chang's position as Rhee's possible successor might prompt Rhee to attempt to remove him from the succession, possibly by constitutional amendment.

~~SECRET~~

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**4. EAST PAKISTAN BUDGET REJECTION PROLONGS
PAKISTAN'S POLITICAL CRISIS**

Comment on:



The opposition Awami League's success in getting the East Pakistan Assembly to reject the budget presented by the United Front government on 22 May will probably force President Mirza to resort to direct rule of the province. This was done for a year in 1954, but under the new constitution Mirza can exercise direct rule for only a few months. During this time he will have to organize a new coalition government for East Pakistan, which may increase the likelihood that H. S. Suhrawardy, national leader of the Awami League, will become prime minister of Pakistan.

The upset in East Pakistan will probably delay a decision on changes in the central leadership. Consequently, the visit to Communist China of the present prime minister, Chaudhri Mohammad Ali, now scheduled for 2 June, may be further postponed. 

CONFIDENTIAL

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]**5. SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN IRAN**Comment on:

[REDACTED]

Recent successes of the Iranian security forces in uncovering Soviet espionage nets could be used by the Shah to counter Moscow's offers of friendship and aid during his visit to the USSR in June. The Shah, who is now in Turkey, was informed by Iran's Supreme General Staff on 21 May that Iranian counterintelligence had uncovered a Soviet espionage net which had contacts in the Supreme General Staff, the American military advisory group, the police, and the gendarmerie. The eight Iranians in the net, which was headed by a Soviet national, were arrested and are under interrogation.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] an Iranian frontier commissioner has been arrested for espionage and complicity in border-crossing activities. The net to which the commissioner belonged apparently was uncovered a month ago when 400 persons were reported arrested in northern Iran.

All these arrests will probably be exploited by the Iranian government to show the public that the USSR is still carrying on subversive activities in Iran in spite of recent friendly gestures. Wide publicity was given to the discovery in March that the Soviet assistant military attaché in Tehran had been receiving documents from an Iranian air force officer. Likewise, Radio Tehran has been broadcasting the confessions of a former Iranian officer who allegedly had just returned to Iran after being trained in the USSR for espionage.

In spite of these successes of Iran's security forces, Soviet espionage is probably still widespread.

24 May 56

Current Intelligence Bulletin

Page 7

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THE ARAB-ISRAELI SITUATION
 (Information as of 1700, 23 May)

An Israeli policeman was wounded by Jordanian fire in the second clash in two days in the demilitarized zone on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem. (Press)

The Israeli government makes no effort to disguise its growing concern over recent developments in Jordan, according to the American embassy in Tel Aviv. Israel's short-term concern relates to the diminishing will and ability in Jordan to control the border situation. Over the longer term it fears that present trends will proceed to the point where Jordan will become an outright military ally of Egypt.

[REDACTED] 12 Mystere jet fighters from France may fly from Brindisi in southern Italy direct to Israel. It is necessary to await favorable winds at Brindisi, however, since the first flight of Mysteres over this route arrived in Israel with only eight minutes' fuel supply remaining. Israel did not take advantage of permission to stage the first group of 12 Mysteres through Greek airfields.

[REDACTED] Syria has signed a new contract with Czechoslovakia for additional Soviet bloc military equipment. Included are 38 122-mm howitzers, 25 122-mm field guns, 20 MIG aircraft and 75 armored vehicles. Soviet bloc deliveries under previous Syrian-Czech contracts are known to have included 15,000 submachine guns, 60 T-34 medium tanks, 18 100-mm self-propelled guns, 14 armored vehicles (of 45 ordered), 16 85-mm antiaircraft guns (of 32 ordered), 4 fire-control computers, MIG trainer aircraft, and spare parts and accessories for tanks. These deliveries are in addition to the Soviet bloc T-34 tanks and artillery supplied to Syria by Egypt under a separate arrangement. Syrian negotiations with the

24 May 56

Current Intelligence Bulletin

Page 8

~~TOP SECRET~~ [REDACTED]

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[redacted]

Soviet bloc have also covered other items: early-warning radar equipment, reconnaissance aircraft, mortars and grenades, a considerable number of military trucks, and possibly more tanks, self-propelled guns and MIG aircraft. [redacted]

[redacted]

Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon have stressed to diplomats in Damascus the opposition of the Arab states to a return of UN secretary general Hammarskjold on a new mission with broader terms of reference than those of his first mission. (Press)

At least 10 of the 12 new Soviet motor torpedo boats delivered to Egypt are now operational, [redacted]

[redacted] These craft were observed conducting maneuvers, including target practice, off Alexandria on 19 May. [redacted]

[redacted]

24 May 56

Current Intelligence Bulletin

Page 9

~~TOP SECRET~~ [redacted]